The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,629.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ...Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0
—— including postage..... „ 30 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town. „ 16 0
—— including postage .... „ 17 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FOGERTY—March 25th, at Middleton near Manchester, the wife of William A. Fogerty, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GOSLIN—May 11th, at Poona, of brain fever, William Herbert Wilkinson son of Lieut. William Wilkinson Goslin, Deputy Assistant Commissary, aged 2 years and 6 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GREGORY—May, 3rd, at 1, Dalhousie Street, Victoria Square, the wife of C. Gregory, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ASHCROFT—TANNER—May 1st, at St. John's Church, Ranegunge, by the Revd. G Gerlig, P. Ashcroft, Esq., to Miss Amelia Tanner, second daughter of S. Tanner, Esq., of Kent.—No Cards

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd	& 17th	Leave Bussorah	10th	& 24th
„ Muscat.....	8th	22nd	„ Bushire.....	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas.....	11th	25th	„ Lingo.....	25th	9th
„ Lingo	13th	27th	„ B. Abbas.....	27th	11th
„ Bushire.....	16th	30th	„ Muscat	30th	14th
Arrive Bussorah	19th	3rd	Arrive Bombay	3rd	19th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 600 tons, and 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 160 H. P. Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A.M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Sydney, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
Surat	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
Broach	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	6	19
Ignore	4	18	„ Coconada.....	8	21
Goa	5	19	„ Madras.....	12	25
Carwar	6	20	„ Negapatam	13	26
Compta			„ Galle.....		
Mangalore			„ Colombo		27
Tellicherry			„ Tuticorin.....		28
Cochin	7		„ Cochin	17	
Allepie	8	22	„ Quilon	19	30
Anjengo	9	23	„ Calicut	22	2
Cannanore	10	24	„ Mangalore	24	4
Mangalore	11	25	„ Carwar	25	5
Compta	12	26	„ Ignore	27	7
Honore	13	27	„ Bombay	28	8
Bussorah	15	29	Arrive Bombay	31	11

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1627 tons, 200 H. P., Commander L. S. Ballantine, will be despatched as above on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Seaports of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the British Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who call this at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The Ferry Boats of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Golwa.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

FARES.

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin..... Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry.. „	Sunday.	Beypore ..... „	Sunday.
Vingorla ..... „	Monday.	Calicut ..... „	Monday.
Goa ..... „	Monday.	Tellicherry .... „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore ..... „	Tuesday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore ..... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta ..... „	Wednesday.
Honore ..... „	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry .. „	Wednesday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... „	Thursday.
Beypore ..... „	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry .. „	Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "EARL CANNING," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO GOA.

THE Steamer "PHLOX" will leave this Port for Goa, direct on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M., starting from the Apollo Bunder.

FARES.

1st Class..... Rs. 45.
2nd Class..... „ 15.
Deck ..... „ 8.

Will have no objection to call at an intermediate Port, if inducement offers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Newhit Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "MAHALUKSHMI," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Agents for the ship "*Mahalukshmi.*"

Bombay, 6th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CLARENDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Clarendon.*

Bombay, 9th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Coals per Ship "THOMAS SEDDON," from Sheilds, are requested to send off Boats and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Thomas Seddon.*

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co., Ld.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa.*

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No 6, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 820 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £11.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 19s.; *second class* £3 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates :—

First Class.. £64, 19.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5... } Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.)

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd, & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital paid up on the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

TANNA COLLECTORATE—FOREST DEPARTMENT—NOTICE.—AN Auction Sale of TEAK and JUNGLY TIMBER will be held on the 20th of May 1867 at Boisur Railway Station on the Bombay and Baroda line, the Timber consists of Teak and other Jungly wood in lengths up to 6 feet, and is placed in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

Terms of Sale.

25 per cent on the lots being knocked down, the remainder to be paid on the close of the day's sale and purchasers to receive charge of those lots on the last day of sale.

This Timber is lying just outside the Boisur Station and within 20 yards of a long Railway siding. There will be no delay to purchasers in moving these lots nor any expense beyond loading the material.

The Timber can be inspected at any time and all information can be obtained from the 1st Assistant Collector, Tanna, the Deputy Conservator of Forests or the Mamlutdar of Mahim.

(Sd.) C. M. HOGG,
1st Assistant Collector.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to Noon on THURSDAY the 16th instant for 15 Men in health, the conveyance of Troops the strength of which is noted in the Margin.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the Revised articles of agreement, copy of which will be seen on application at the office of the Agent for Transports.

3rd. The Troops to be embarked at Bombay and sail for Spithead.

4th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 28th instant.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

Terms.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent., are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES OF HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES :—

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amoroso)	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal.....	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0

PORTS.

Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal.....	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal.....	24	13

CLARETS.

Chateau Margaux.....	34	0
Chateau Leoville.....	28	0
St. Jullien	22	0
Medoc.....	16	0
Petit Medoc.....	12	0

CHAMPAGNES.

Packed especially for India.

Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)	44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry.....	44	24
Sillery Mousseux.....	40	22

MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.

Finest Sparkling and Still, by Dumhard and Jordan Coblentz.....	40	21
Sauterne, best, (expected).....	26	0

SPIRITS.

Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin, Old Tom, by Booth	24	0
Do. do. by Swain and Board	20	12
Do. Holland, in square bottles, 15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinahans LL.....	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica, (imported by ourselves)	20	0

LIQUEURS, &c.

Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottle.....	42	0
Maraschino di Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenl).....	30	0
Absynthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.).....	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen).....	30	15
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie.....	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy.....	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass, by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.

(TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, have always in stock :—

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Lead Pipes.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Daily expected per "CITY OF AMOY," Galvanized Corrugated Iron Rain Water Pipes.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th May 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

NOTICE.—The COTTON DEPARTMENT has (in Bombay) a surplus of about the following quantities of fresh Exotic Cotton Seeds, New Orleans, (6) five tons, Egyptian (4) three tons.

2. Persons requiring supplies of this Seed are invited to make the *earliest Application*, either to Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co., at Bombay, or to the undersigned (by Telegram) at Dharwar.

3. Cost price and expenses only will be charged.

W. WALTON,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Camp Carwar, 2nd May, 1867.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BRICK & TILE COMPANY (LIMITED), will be held at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., on FRIDAY the 17th inst., at 3 P. M. to receive the reports of the Liquidators.

A. D. GRANT. } Liquidators.
THOS. H. MOORE. }

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete,
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French One Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following resolution will be submitted to the Shareholders at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company advertised to be held on the 18th instant at noon.

That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorised to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper on the best terms obtainable.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 14th May 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order :—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napolian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED)

ધી બોમબે બરમા ટરેડીગ કોરપોરેશન (લીમીટિડ)

धी बॉबे बरमा टरेडीग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation in Nesbit Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—

1. To pass the following special Resolution, viz. :—"That Section CXLV. of the articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby repealed and the following regulations substituted :—"That the Directors shall have power if they shall see fit so to do, to enter into any new agreement or agreements with any Assignee or Assignees, transferee, or transferees of the said 100 Shares of the said William Wallace or any of them which may be assigned or transferred by the said William Wallace, before or after the expiration of the said period of 5 years with the consent of the Directors, such as shall impose upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees the same liabilities and obligations towards the said Company as were undertaken by the said William Wallace by the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 in all that relates to the said Shares, and shall confer upon such assignee or Assignees transferee or transferees so long as he or they shall be holders of the said shares the like rights and advantages in respect of extra or preferential dividend as the said William Wallace his Executors or Administrators would have been entitled to under or by virtue of the said Indenture in case he or they had continued to hold the same shares and every such Agreement as last to be made shall be binding on the parties, any clause or regulation herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as if the provisions thereof were by these regulations specially excepted or affirmed and approved."

2. To consider the question of the propriety of abstaining from putting in force the provisions of clause CIV. of the Articles of Association of the Company in respect of dividends payable to Shareholders, from whom calls are due in respect of Shares which have been forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 9th May 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	12	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	12	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ..	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ..	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ..	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ..	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	28	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ..... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.....	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.....	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.....	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Hand Cow Bags.....	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags.....	10	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug.....	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Saudringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Maude's Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense Assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nantike, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

Corresponding firm :

BADHAM BROS.

MESSRS. MACINDOE, ROGERS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE to all the CREDITORS, who have signed the Trust Deed that they are required forthwith to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and Vouchers in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned, and to prove the same before the 14th August 1867. All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their Claims within the time above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS.
Trustees of the above Estate.

Dated, Bombay, 27th April 1867.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 23rd ultimo, raising the Capital of the Company, and confirmed at a Meeting held this day, a Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share has been made and the same is payable on or before FRIDAY the 31st instant.

A Dividend is also declared of Rs. 2,690 per Share payable at the Office of the Company on the 31st instant subject to the payment of the above Call, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

THE ALBERT PRESS CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

2,000,000	100	100	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	41 per sh
2,000,000	100	13½	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	50 p. share

LAND COMPANIES.

10,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,000 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. a	Elphinstone Land Co.	150 per share
1,000,000	1,000	600	.....	New Do.	40 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Freire Land Co.	119 p. s.
110,000	2,000	920	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	45 per share.
100,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Managun Land and Reclamation Co.	429 p. sh.
.....	5,000	1,100	25 p. a	Fort Canning	11 per share
5,000,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,040 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225 per sh.
£20	£12	5 p ct	Do. New £20 Shares	
£20	£2	5 p ct.	Do.	No quota tions.
£100	all	5 p ct.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,460
250,000	2,500	2,000	20	G. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Lanching & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co.	1,700.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Printed Wrapper & Vegas Cotton Ship & Foundry Co.	25 per share
150,000	50	30½	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Steam Co.	No quotation

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16 to 11 7/16d.
Do. Bills-on-sight	1 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1/4d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	10 Do. do.	98½
Madras	20 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	215 nominal.
China Home Bills	30 days sight	215.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	... per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans		Rs. 88½
" "	Stock " loan 1853-54		" 92
" "	Do. do. 1857-58		"
" "	Do. do. 1842-43		" 87
" "	Do. do. 1854-55		"
Five per cent. Co's Rs. Loan		1856-57	" 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1854-55	" 102
Five and a half per cent.			" 103

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each		Rs. 18-8-0
Bank of England Notes		" 15-4
Spanish Doubloons		" 222
Carolus		" 223
Mexican Dollars		" 220
German Crowns		" 218
Five-Franc Pieces		" 182
Bar Silver		" 4-10
Good Leaf		" 4-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		" 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14TH MAY.

	OLD PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	225 to 230
Dhollera	185 to 190
Bhowngugar	
Oomrawuttee	145 to 150
Akola	190 to 205
Comptah	180 to 190
Vingoria	
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	225 to 227
Akola	218 to 220
Khandeish	
Barsee	
Dholleria	225 to 230
Bhowngugar	235 to 240
Hingunghaut	230 to 235
Broach	205 to 212
Veravul	225 to 230
Vingoria	230 to 238
Comptah	235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned	

Ready Sales.....700 Candies.
For Future Delivery...500 "
Market active—Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Cutchan, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. W., Medical Staff, on duty, from Ireland.
Pelly, Colonel L., Staff Corps, on duty, from Persia.
Webb, Lieut.-Col. W., 109th Foot, on sick certificate, from England.
Adam, Assistant Surgeon M., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.
Davis, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.
Raines, Major General C. B., from Poona.
Bayly, F., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Malras.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Knight, Major F., Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Reeve, Lieut. N. H., 45th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bythell, Lieut. and Adjutant R., Sappers, on sick certificate, to England.
Woodward, Captain Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Green, Lieut. Colonel Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Nicol-on, Surgeon Major L. G., 21st Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, to Deesa.
Aitken, Colonel W. D., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Europe.
Taylor, Brigadier General, Staff, on duty, to Deesa.
Francis, Major Superintendent Revenue Survey, on leave, to England.
Bayly, Major F., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.
Bayly, Major A. A., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mhow.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
14	Adolf Frodholm (s)	Frodholm ....Nurrachee, May 10.
	Martaban (s)	Avern .....Bussora, May 2.
	Gaze le	Nacoda .....Zanzibar, Feb. 27.
	The Bruce	Cobett .....Glasgow, Dec 8.
	Fredrica	Blyth .....Rangoon, Mar. 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
14	Baroda (s)	Hoseiwood ....Aden and Suez.
	Johanna	Klockster ....Liverpool.
	James Seddon	Lunkey .....Liverpool.
	Sam Mandel	Mud ck .....Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Barque *Prince Llewelyn*, T. Davies, bound to Havre.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Ewen*, W. H. G. Hockin, bound to Singapore and Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *George A. Holt*, for Liverpool.
P. S. S. *Martaban*, for Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 7th, Ships *Adrian* (3), George Smith, London 22nd December, *Cambay* and *Hindostan* (full particulars not received.
DEPARTURE.—May 7th, Steamer *Semiramis*.

CALENDAR——May, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 15th. 6h 43m. P. M.
Last Quarter ..... 23rd 10h. 13m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	15	Venus rises at 3-35 A. M.	5 27	6 25	8 53	9 16	
Thurs	16	Day dawns at 1-47 A. M.	5 27	6 21	9 38	9 57	
Fri.	17	Mars sets at 11-45 P. M.	5 26	6 20	10 17	10 35	
Sat.	18	Full Moon—Saturn 1° 56' S. of Moon at 1-19 A. M.	5 26	6 21	10 54	11 11	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 25	6 27	11 28	11 45	
Mon.	20	Jupiter rises at 0-52 A. M.	5 25	6 27	.....	0 3	
Tues	21	Sun enters Gemini at 9-40 P. M.	5 25	6 28	29	0 37	

11th May, 1867, Time 9h. 6m. 57s. 9.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding line, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.
Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
May 1867.

BY LAST MAIL.—Travellers' Money Bags, in Morocco or Russia.

BY LAST MAIL.—Buckskin Gloves.

BY LAST MAIL.—Ivory Napkin Rings.

BY LAST MAIL.—Rodger's Cutlery, in variety.

BY LAST MAIL.—Racket Shoes, of sizes.

BY LAST MAIL.—Judson's Dyes.

BY LAST MAIL.—Thomas' Collodion.

BY LAST MAIL.—Thomas' Nitrate of Silver.

BY LAST MAIL.—Thomas' Albumenized Paper.

BY LAST MAIL.—Liebig's Food (by Hooper or Savory.)

BY LAST MAIL.—Lococke's Wafers.

BY LAST MAIL.—Tonic Cups.

BY LAST MAIL.—Judson's Dyes.

BY LAST MAIL.—Dr. Richardson's Anosthetic Inhaler.

BY LAST MAIL.—Kennedy's Elastic Enema Apparatus.

BY LAST MAIL.—Rimmel's Hair Dye, Black and Brown.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LODGINGS WANTED for a single Gentleman, in or near the Fort. Address "J. F." *Bombay Gazette* Office, (stating terms.)

A GENTLEMAN wishes to meet with another one to share the expenses of a BUNGALOW pleasantly situated at Malabar Hill. Address "D." *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co. Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Casks. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods per barque "ADOLF FREDHOLM," Captain Fredholm which arrived here from Kurrachee on 15th instant, are requested to send boats and take delivery of goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.
ADOLF FREDHOLM, Master.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Ship "THE BRUCE," from Glasgow, are requested to send off their boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees. Captain Cornett will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain & of Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.
Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

AUCTION SALE AT PAREL TANK ROAD.—Messrs. BROWN, FRETWELL & Co., have received instruction, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at the above address, Parel, the handsome household furniture China, Plateware, &c., of a gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of handsome Tea, Dinner, and Dessert Sets, Plated Forks, Spoons, Breakfast Service, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Card Trays, &c. &c., Handsome Carved Blackwood Couches, Chiffoniers, Sideboard, Sofas, Round Table, Writing Table, Dining, Dining Tables, Easy, Rocking and Other Chairs, Double and single Bedsteads, Hat Stand, Screens, Teapoys, Chest of Drawers, Cupboard, &c. &c., Handsome Clocks, Pictures, Vases, and Statuary; Books, Guitar, and Ornaments, &c. &c.
At 2-30 P. M. One sad-driving Pheeton.
One set of Harness complete.
One milch Cow.
The property will be on view for three days preceding the Sale. BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.
Bomb y, 13th May 1 67.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises, Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MADRAS."

Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope	1	4
A Theoretical and Practical treatise on Midwifery, By P. Cazeaux	18	0
An Encyclopœdia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By J. Gwilt, F.S.A., new edit	39	0
Life and work at the Great Pyramid. By C. Piazzi Smyth, 3 vols	42	0
The Lady's Mile	4	8
Paste and Glass. A Guide book to Oxford Studies. By M. Burrows, 3rd edit	3	12
Up the Country. By the Hon. Emily Eden	4	8
The Practical Conveyancer. By H. Rouse, 2 vols	22	8
The Dinsdrum Almanack, 3rd edit. By Thomas Bosmonth	9	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer: By a Barrister	5	0
Recreations of Christopher North. By Professor Wilson, 2 vols	6	0
The Life of Edward John Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica. By H. Hume	4	8
The last Chronicle of Barset. By A. Trollope, vol. I.	7	8
The Argosy; a Magazine of Tales, Novels, Essays and Poems, 2 vols	7	0
A Kalendar of the English Church, for the year of grace 1867	1	4
Brooke on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England with precedents. By L. Levi, 3rd edn	15	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	3	0
American Notes. By C. Dickens	1	8
The last essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb	0	12
The Shilling Peerage, 1867	0	12
The Shilling Baronetage, 1867	0	12
Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman conquest. By Agnes Strickland	4	8
Waverley Novels, Vol 26—Vol. I. Nigel	3	8
Vol. 28—Vol. I. Peveril of the Peak	3	8
Scott's—The Black Dwarf and a legend of Montrose	0	8
Bengal Army List, April	6	0

Bombay, 13th May, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Guide to Places of amusement in Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dhind's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
AGENTS:
Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street.
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Young [illegible]
And the Mice [illegible] very tired and sleepy.
Setting Mrs. Machinery at sleep.

THE THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, AND BEWILDERING ADVENTURES OF AN INSECTIVEROUS CONCERN WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.

HALF PAGE.—Mr Tadpole—His friends and brigands [illegible] Bad Tea bean—His friends and *He* are [illegible] to witness the result of igniting the shell!

TO BE CONTINUED.

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of comp. d elect, the acrid y of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no other and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and I do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom a muscular purge, a bilious purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diuretic and corrigent. That it does not consequently produce incontinence, like cost ac cise pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1866-67, with the Examination Papers for 1866-67. *Price Two Rupees.*
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ORGAN of St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. Apply to the undersigned. F. J. SPRING,
Assistant Senior Presidency Chaplain.
14th May 1867.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, Nesbit Lane, on THURSDAY the 16th day of May, at 3 P. M :—
"To receive the Report of the Directors for the past year and Statement of Accounts to 31st March last.
"To appoint Directors in place of those retiring by rotation (who are, however, eligible for reelection) and to appoint a new Director in the place of J. S. Leathes, Esq. resigned.
"To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration."
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Secretaries and Agents, Albert Mills Company, Limited.

FOR SALE OR HIRE by the DAY OR MONTH, BOILER TRUCKS capable of carrying 12 Tons—Apply to Messrs. A. LAING SON, Carsetjee Sookiajee Street, Byculla.
Bombay, 14th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "ALICIA," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Consignees are requested to note that this Vessel was compelled to PUT INTO COCHIN in consequence of being dismasted at sea, and certain expenses having been incurred which will form a GENERAL AVERAGE CLAIM, the amount of which, however, cannot at present be ascertained, are requested to sign the AVERAGE BOND now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and Countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective goods as well as a DEPOSIT towards GENERAL AVERAGE equivalent to 10 per cent. on the declared value. (Signed) W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Alicia."
Bombay, 14th May 1867,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY who lately carried on trade and business as a Merchant in Bombay, under the name of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Company.
Upon hearing Mr. Harriott the Petition of Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell, and on reading the petition of the said Gilbert Macleod Stewart, Chairman at the meeting of the creditors of the said Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, held on the eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and a copy of the Resolutions passed at the said Meeting duly filed in this Honorable Court, and it appearing to me that such resolutions were duly carried, and that the terms reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors under the estate of the said Insolvent trader, I do order that the estate of the said Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, trading as aforesaid be wound up under the management of the Trustees named in the said Resolutions and Petition, and I do order that the said Resolutions be confirmed, except as to a portion of the third Resolution which I hereby modify by directing that the said remuneration of two and a half per cent. be paid to me to one half thereof upon so much of the estate of the said Insolvent trader as shall have been realized by the said Trustees, and as to the remaining half thereof upon so much of the said estate as shall have been paid away or distributed by them, and I do hereby direct that the order be forthwith advertised in two Daily English Newspapers, namely The "Bombay Gazette" and the "Times of India" and in two of the Vernacular newspapers namely "The Bombay Jamé-Jamshed" and the "Bombay Summachar," respectively, published in Bombay and in the next publication of the "Government Gazette."—Dated this 14th day of May 1867.
(Signed.) JOSEPH ARNOULD.
(Signed.) CRAWFORD and HURRELL, Solicitors for the Petitioners

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO &c.—MESSRS. ROMJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 20th instant at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the property of a Gentleman, consisting of handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round, Pier, Card, Camp, Washing and Dressing Tables, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Easy, Drawing-room and other Chairs, Wardrobe and Cloth Presses, Chest of Drawers, Sideboard, Hat Stand, Conservation and Reclining easy Chairs, Screens, Camp Chairs, Cots and Cradle, a handsome Mahogany Piano, Two and three light-plated hanging Argand Lamps, Plate, Glass and Crockery Wares, a collection of valuable Pictures and Books, Table Linen, Bedding, Copper Cooking Utensils and sundry art cles, &c. &c.
Also on the same day,
By order of the Trustees of Mangesh Pandoorng, an invoice of Plated Gilt and Bronzed Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Reading and Wall Lamps, &c., as follows :
32 Plated Table Argand lamps with Plain and flower shades and bottom.
36 Bronzed and gilt Ditto. with Ditto.
40 Plated and Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps with Do.
24 Bronzed and gilt Table Reading Lamps.
41 Sets of Plated and Bronzed Balance Furniture for Hanging Lamps.
10 Billiard or Wall Lamps.
ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY & CO.
14th May 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867.

POPULAR expectation has been agreeably disappointed by the unlooked for result of the Conference held in London for the settlement of the dispute between France and Prussia as to the possession of the fortress of Luxemburg. A question that had brought the two most important military powers of the Continent to the verge of a great war has been satisfactorily disposed of by diplomacy, and peace, Mr. Reuter informs us, "is assured." We wish it were possible to believe that the violent passions which, if they were not aroused, were stirred into fiercer activity by the agitation of this question will be lulled now that the occupation of Luxemburg has ceased to be the chief object of political controversy. But unfortunately the dismantling of a single fortress will not go far towards calming the bitter animosities that were excited by the Prussian victories of 1866. No doubt, French susceptibilities will be soothed for the moment by the discovery that the word of the Emperor Napoleon has not yet lost all its power, and that even Prussia is not yet strong enough to disregard with impunity the remonstrances of France. Even the concession that the fortress shall be demolished is a positive triumph for the Emperor. The garrison of Luxemburg was composed, not of French, but of Prussian troops; the latest treaties had declared the suit of the Duchy to be incontestably German territory; so that a compromise which makes Luxemburg neutral ground and requires the Prussians to abandon what the German press had loudly proclaimed to be a most valuable *point d'appui* for the invasion of France, really compels Count Bismarck to take, for the first time, a retrograde step. But this slight gratification to French vanity will not long satisfy France, or lead her to forget that, in the words of general Changarnier, she in 1866, without moving a single battalion into the field, suffered one of the greatest disasters recorded in her history. The reconstitution of a German empire, as powerful as that of Charles the Fifth, has caused to the French people a loss of dignity and influence on the Continent that they cannot tamely endure. The doctrine of nationalities is pleasant enough, so long as it means the unity and independence of nations of the Latin race that are wont to recognize France as their natural leader and champion; but what may be called the old political Adam or instinctive national antipathies is at once provoked into new life by the undisguised efforts of Prussia to acquire supremacy in Europe. The Prussians have always had the character, in France of being as insolent in prosperity as they are spiritless in adversity; and Frenchmen cannot therefore brook what they regard as the unwarrantable pride of upstart neighbours, who, on the strength of one or two unhoped-for successes, have assumed an imperial air and a tone of superiority to all the rest of the world. They do not, perhaps, consciously desire to break up Germany once more into a heap of petty States; but they would like to try conclusions with the vaunted Prussian army, and measure their own strength with that of the new empire, before allowing king William to appropriate all the fruits of the battle of Königgratz. Such a feeling may be morally wrong or right, but undoubtedly it exists, and what is more the antipathy of the Prussians to France is quite as vehement as that of the French to Prussia; so that, in spite of the termination of the Luxemburg quarrel, there will still remain in both countries a popular sentiment in favour of war which either the Emperor Napoleon or the King of Prussia may be forced even against their wish, to take one of the numberless opportunities of indulging that are always within the reach of skilful diplomatists. Once let the French army be reorganized and armed with breech-loaders, and Napoleon will be unable to avoid the necessity of providing it with fitting occupation.

What concerns us more nearly, at least for the present, is the significant part taken by England in the proceedings of the Conference. So far as the telegrams enable us to judge, it seems possible that the Conference would never have been held at all, and almost certain that, if held, it would have failed in attaining its object, but for the prudent yet energetic conduct of the English Foreign Minister. Lord Stanley acted at first as Lord Russell would have done in like circumstances; he gave much wise advice to both France and Prussia, and proposed that they should exhaust every means of arranging the difficulty through the mediation of the neutral Powers, before bringing on Europe the terrible calamity of a great war. But, when he found his advice was listened to, and that the disputants were willing to submit their respective claims to the decision of a Conference, he went further than Lord Russell would have dared to do, and, instead of shrinking from the legitimate consequences of his own policy, gave the guarantee of England that the settlement he recommended should not be violently disturbed without the employment of her armed force to withstand the aggressor. This is the real meaning of the arrangement agreed to by the Conference; and we do not wonder that Lord Stanley hesitated a day or two before venturing to give such a pledge. The decision he came to amounts to nothing less than a reversal of the whole system of foreign policy that has of late years ruined the prestige of England. In defiance of modern prejudice, but in the interest of the peace of Europe, Lord Stanley has deliberately revived the old policy of maintaining the balance of power by means of guarantees given by England to weak continental states. We believe that the English people will heartily applaud this return to the ancient lines of their relations with foreign powers. Such a policy is not necessarily either Conservative or Liberal; but it is in the best sense English; and the nation, long humiliated by the feebleness of ministers who conceived it to be the chief duty of the representatives of England to write despatches full of moral platitudes, and then let every great Continental State do what it pleased without fear of English intervention, will breathe more freely now that it finds it has a chance of regaining its former fame and influence throughout Europe. One hardly expected that Lord Stanley would be the first man practically to repudiate the theory to which Mr. Disraeli, when the present ministry came into office, unluckily gave the sanction of his authority, that England is now more of an Asiatic than a European Power. No doubt, the Asiatic interests of England are of the highest importance, but there could be no more dangerous error than to suppose that England could ever become an Asiatic Power. She is a European power with immense Asiatic possession, but happily nothing more. Russia may be said to be an Asiatic Power, for, if driven out of Europe, she would still in Asia be one of the strongest kingdoms of the world. But the strength, the spirit, and the home of the English people are in Europe; and, if our country but once lose her maritime supremacy over other European nations, or cease to be regarded with respect and admiration by all the Powers of the Continent, her vast possessions in Asia are not worth six months' purchase. Lord Stanley, then, who had already given proof in the diplomatic correspondence with Spain of the patience with which he could endure, till further endurance would have become disgraceful, the insults of a weak Power, has now judged wisely in determining to let the great Continental Powers see that England has not forgotten the traditions of the best days of her national greatness, but is still prepared to come forward at the call of duty as the champion of independence in Europe. It is certain that the happy result of the Conference will greatly strengthen the position of Lord Derby's government, already much improved by the success of Mr. Disraeli's tactics and the collapse of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Indeed, in all departments, except that of the Home Secretary—and it is satisfactory to see that Mr. Walpole has at last been forced to resign office—the Ministry has hitherto done well. In foreign and colonial affairs they have had striking successes; Mr. Gathorne Hardy, now promoted to the Home Office, has made for himself a great reputation in the administration of the difficult business of the Poor Law Board; and the management of the Army and Navy has been at least as good as that of their predecessors. Their most remarkable triumph, however, is the acceptance of their Reform Bill by the House of Commons—for we may presume that all the dangers that beset it are now overcome. This result is entirely due to the good judgment of Mr. Disraeli, who has in the ministerial Reform Bill nearly carried into effect the opinion that it is a mistake to suppose the franchise is in itself a boon of overwhelming political importance, and that the property, rank, and intelligence of the nation will elect the members of the House of Commons, whether the constituency be limited to ten-pound householders or be based on household suffrage. It would hardly be premature, we think, to congratulate Mr. Disraeli on having at last, after twenty years' hard fighting crowned his career by establishing a Ministry which can live through a whole session of Parliament.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE *Gazelle* which arrived from Zanzibar yesterday brings one of the missing sepoys of the 21st Regiment, N. I., or Marine Battalion who accompanied Dr. Livingstone from Bombay last year, and who after having travelled inland for about three months lost their health and were sent back by the Doctor to Zanzibar. It will be remembered that in the middle of March last, the Government of Bombay received some details of the murder of the distinguished African traveller which was alleged to have been perpetrated a few stages beyond Lake Nyassa. The details had been furnished by one of the Doctor's Arab followers named Moosa, but some doubt was thrown upon the story by the Political Agent at Zanzibar on a despatch to the Government of Bombay. The missing sepoy who reached Bombay yesterday states that having fallen sick he was sent back to Zanzibar by Dr. Livingstone and that it took him four months after leaving the Doctor to reach Zanzibar. When he was in the "jungle" as the sepoy calls it, a band of Africans came upon him and robbed him, and stripped him naked. The poor man had then hard times of it as regards food or water, for he is under the impression that he had been eight days without the one or the other, but as he was picked up insensible by an African who came upon him his calculation may be slightly at fault. The African made a slave of him, and after keeping him for a month sold him to another, who, however, soon granted him his freedom. He was in the service of the Sultan. The African had him conveyed before one of Sultan's officers, who on ascertaining that his story was true took charge of him and sent him on to Zanzibar. All this the sepoy thinks occupied about four months. After reaching Zanzibar he was sent to hospital where he remained six weeks, and about a week before he left hospital to sail for Bombay, the Sultan sent a moonsiff to him to inform him that he had received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, and that the Doctor was living and quite well. As the *Gazelle* has spent, we believe, two months and-a-half on her voyage from Zanzibar to Bombay this news must have been communicated to the sepoy in the third week of February. The story of the murder was brought to Bombay by a vessel leaving Zanzibar on the 31st day of December, so that we are now in possession of six or seven weeks' later news from Zanzibar. The same informant states that the Havildar of the 21st Regiment N. I. and the Nassick Boys are still with the Doctor. The matter, however, can be no longer one of conjecture, as the Sultan or Political Agent must have forwarded despatches to the Government of Bombay, if it be true that the Sultan has received a communication from Dr. Livingstone. We hope Government will lay the fact before the public without any delay, as a matter of such supreme interest is not one that either calls for official secrecy or admits of official routine.

THE *Englishman* :—A report is again current that the Nana of Bithoor is still alive in Nepaul. Surely the Resident at Khatmandoo might set this matter at rest once and for all.

THE same :—The Bengal Government have requested His Excellency the Viceroy to address the Secretary of State for India, requesting him to obtain an authoritative ruling as to whether the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and America, extends to the case of a crime committed by a British subject on board an American vessel while on the high seas.

THE *Pioneer* :—We have heard that a correspondence has for some time been going on between the Viceroy and Mr. Temple, late Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, relative to the transfer of the Head Quarters of the administration of that Province from Nagpore to Jubbulpore. Mr. Temple, we believe, recommended the measure, and His Excellency we are told has approved of it. Alas for Nagpore!

THE *Friend of India* :—Nothing can be more mischievous than the indifference which, like the nail in the sheathing of the Atlantic cable, delays for years the completion of so magnificent an undertaking as the trunk railway system of India. In spite of the financial embarrassment caused by the mutiny, the railway has been opened to Jubbulpore. Months ago the less important branch line to Nagpore was finished. But there still exists a break of more than two hundred miles between Jubbulpore and Khundwa, and we have ascertained that there is no prospect of that being filled up before the end of 1868. That is, for years the public of Bombay will be put to through communication between Calcutta and Bombay, because the Great Indian Penin

some business transacted by his firm, and on an affidavit being sworn to that effect, the Court granted a *rule nisi* to show cause why the execution should not be stayed.

Yesterday Mr. Leathes appeared before the full Court to show cause on behalf of the Official Assignee. He stated that Dr. Boate had obtained the benefit of the insolvent act, and that he had assigned over his property to Mr. Gamble the Official Assignee. If Mr. Chapple had any claim against Dr. Boate, it must be in respect of something not inserted in his schedule. Mr. Chapple could not bring any action against him as all his assets were in the hands of Mr. Gamble.

Mr. O'Leary stated that the Court was right in granting the *rule nisi* on the grounds stated by the defendant.

Mr. Chapple contended that he had a claim of Rs. 900 against Dr. Boate, and as his name was not inserted in his schedule, Mr. Gamble had no *locus standi*.

Mr. Leathes said that it appeared to him that it was a debt due to the firm, and consequently Mr. Chapple could not sue alone.

Mr. Chapple said that he had transacted business for Dr. Boate.

Mr. Leathes was instructed to say that Dr. Boate had advanced about seven hundred rupees to Mr. Chapple on account of that business.

Mr. Chapple stated that the bill of costs with reference to that business was in course of taxation.

Mr. Leathes asked if there was any claim against Dr. Boate why was not the set off filed by Mr. Chapple.

After some little discussion, the Court ordered the rule to be amended for a new trial, and the case was fixed for hearing for the 14th June next.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 5th May, 1867.

OPEN 853¾ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	72,150 10 1
Merchandise ...	„	2,93,580 10 7
Electric Telegraph ...	„	1,175 2 0
Kooly Traffic ...	„	6,242 12 0
Total Rs...		3,73,149 2 8

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of Mr. Henry Maxwell, who had been unable to accept office. There were only nine gentlemen present, including the Directors. Mr. G. M. Stewart occupied the chair.

Mr. John Stuart (the Secretary and Treasurer) having read the advertisement calling the meeting and also the section of the Act under which the meeting was held,

Mr. Alexander Brown moved—"That Henry Cleveland, Esq., be elected a Director in room of Henry Maxwell, Esq., who has been unable to accept office."

This resolution was seconded by Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, and carried unanimously.

Dr. Eduljee enquired whether—as Mr. Dickson had now been in Bombay for some days—the Directors had taken any steps in regard to the subject of amalgamation, and whether they could give the shareholders any information of what had taken place.

The Chairman: As the present stage of affairs it is not desirable to enter into a discussion upon the subject of joining the Bank of Bengal. In fact we cannot do so until the plan under which amalgamation may be effected is laid before us in a definite form. Since Mr. Dickson arrived in Bombay the Directors have fully considered the terms which were proposed in consultation with him. Some important modifications have been discussed regarding the amount of capital required, the date of the allotment, and the rate of premium. These modifications have been submitted by Mr. Dickson for the consideration of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, and we now await their reply. It is probable, therefore, that we shall have a plan ready to submit for your approval within a very short time, when an opportunity will be given to you of considering the matter before you are called upon to give your decision. In the meantime it is better to defer all discussion till we have the reply from Bengal, which we shall get in the course of a few days.

Mr. Cleveland said that, as a member of the Committee of shareholders which had been appointed to act with the Directors in devising a plan for reconstructing the Bank, he might mention that the Committee had had several meetings and had come to the conclusion that it would be more for the interest and advantage of the shareholders if they allowed the negotiations to be carried on at present by the Directors themselves, leaving it to them to make whatever communication to the shareholders they thought desirable, it being evident that the movements of the Directors would be hampered if they were pressed to state exactly what was being done. The Directors had, therefore, at the suggestion of the Committee of shareholders themselves, ceased to communicate with the Committee in reference to the negotiations which were going on.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Friday the 10th inst., at 5 P.M. Mr. John Firth in the Chair. There was a large attendance of members.

The Annual Report was read and adopted.

One of the Rules was changed so as to increase the amount to be left in hands of Treasurer to Rs. 300 to meet current expenditure.

There was an animated discussion on one or two points for the benefit of the institution. After which, the medals and books, &c. awarded to the competitors were presented.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Report submitted to the meeting was as follows:—

The President and Directors submit to the members a report of the operations of the institution during the past official year. At the last annual meeting, the following office-bearers were elected for the transaction of business. President:—A. T. Crawford, Esq., C. E. Vice Presidents:—Messrs. John Hodgart, John Firth, and E. Chapple. Directors:—Messrs. C. Jones, T. A. Bulkley, C.E., John Mckinlay, P. McArthur, James Masson, James Keer, A. R. Terry, A. I. C. E., Captain G. T. Robinson, and R. Proctor Sims,—Secretary: Hurrychund Sudaswejee, Esq., Treasurer,—J. Colebrook, Esq.

Library:—Under this head, it is shown that 133 works in 229 volumes exclusive of periodicals have been purchased against 135 works in 207 volumes bought in the previous year; thus showing an increase of 22 volumes in the year under report. The number of volumes of specifications of patents including indices in the Library up to date is 1,469. The number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—11,152 books or volumes, 5,045 periodicals, 1,450 newspapers. The periodicals and newspapers added during the year were—the Review of "Fine Arts," "Engineering," the "Hindoo Reformer," and the "Guzerat Times." The periodicals and newspapers have been continued as for previous year. The President and Directors tender their best thanks to Government, and the Director of Public Instruction as well as to Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., Messrs. E. Chapple, W. J. Addis, C. E., J. A. Balfour, G. S. Gardiner, J. Neuberg, the Society of the Smithsonian Institute and Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. for their several gratuitous supplies of books, newspapers, and periodicals. The Sessions were opened in the middle of January and the Committee were enabled by the kind co-operation of the following gentlemen to secure the delivery of public lectures upon the subject named below. The Rev. John Paton, Junior, Chaplain St. Andrew's Church, on the "Teacher of the Age," the Rev. John Wilson, D.D.F.R.S. on the "Oriental Mercantile Classes of Bombay," the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., on "Paris Past and Present," two other gentlemen had kindly promised to deliver lectures, but they were unfortunately unable to fulfill their promises. These lectures were well attended and are to be published, and circulated among the members, in accordance with the following resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting: "That each lecture delivered in connection with the institute be printed, and a copy issued to each member for which he be charged four annas." The most greatifying item of the present report, is the realization of funds, say to extent of 1¼ lac for the purpose of a building specially for the Institute. The munificent donation of the late David Sassoon, Rupees (60,000) sixty thousand and a contribution from the Sassoon Memorial Fund of Rs. 25,000, have been placed in the Government Treasury to the credit of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. These sums will be supplemented by a donation of Rs. 15,000 or more in cash from Government who have also granted a site. The total amount, it is hoped, will be sufficient to build the chief portion as designed, leaving a balance towards the erection of the Lecture Hall, for which it is hoped subscriptions may be obtained at a future date.

Members will remember with satisfaction the kindness of Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., one of our patrons in laying the foundation stone of our new Institute on the 1st of February of this year. His presence and eloquent speech on the occasion caused the ceremony to pass off with great eclat. The foundations of the institute are now being laid, and the building is under the supervision of Captain Finch of the Royal Engineers.

The Financial Statement of the past year is satisfactory. The balance on hand at the commencement of the official year was Rs. 551-3-7, the total receipts Rs. 5,667-4-0, thus after deducting total expenditure of Rs. 4,945-6-11 a balance of Rs. 1,273-0-8 remained, showing an increase of Rs. 721-13-5 over that of the last year.

The list of Members gives a total of 326 of all classes up to 31st March 1867; Life Members 26; Senior Members 275; Junior Members 10; Associates 15.

The voting list for office-bearers for the ensuing year having been scrutinized, the following has been found to be the result. President—Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Vice Presidents—Messrs. E. Chapple, John Firth, and John McKinlay—Directors:—Messrs. C. Mathews, T. A. Bulkley, C.E., C. Jones, and James Bogie, Secretary:—Hurrychund Sudasewjee, Esq. Treasurer:—J. Colebrook, Esq.

The Committee regret that no papers, inventions, photographs or models, have been submitted in competition for the silver and Berkley gold medals this year; but that they have received three designs for a block of buildings, containing dwelling accommodation for four European families; and one Engineering drawing, submitted in competition for silver medals. To decide on the merits of these designs, a special meeting of the members of the Institution was held in their rooms over the Dockyard gate, when the committee come to the following awards:—That a silver medal be awarded to Mr. David E. Gostling for his design No. 1 of a block of buildings containing dwelling accommodation for four European families, being the best; and a silver medal to Mr. Raghoba Narrayen for his Engineering Drawing of a Protestant Church. Both these medals have been supplemented by a grant of books or instruments to the value of Rupees 100 from the Editor of the *Bombay Builder* for the best design and by a money donation of Rupees 25 from Mr. John Firth, one of the Vice-Presidents of the institution for the Engineering drawing.

Among the list of books presented to the Library will be seen 25 volumes of the proceedings of the institution of Civil Engineers, being a complete set up to date, these have been brought out to us by Mr. George Berkley, brother of our former distinguished President.

The Directors are able to announce that His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Presidency, and Mr. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., have allowed their names to be placed on the list of patrons.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 11TH MAY.

THINGS have been received from the Political Agent's Camp to the effect that the leaders of the Meya outbreak, have been induced by promises of redress to come in, and the news has given universal satisfaction. This is the first instance during the administration of the present Political Agent that conciliatory measures have been adopted to effect a public good, and seeing that the result has been so satisfactory, it is to be hoped he will be convinced of his error, in having vehemently condemned the clement policy of his predecessors, and pertinaciously advocated and practised a rigorous but mistaken policy.

The weather is getting hotter daily. It was cloudy on Thursday afternoon, and a little rain is said to have fallen a few miles away. Vivid flashes of lightning appear in a north-easterly direction.

An old inhabitant of the Station Bazaar, named Lalla Gheewalla, was brutally murdered the other day in the limits of the village Cheebda twelve miles off. The perpetrators of the foul deed, have, it is said, been traced to a village under Vankaneer—if so, the chief should be made to surrender them and the miscreants tried and hanged. The deceased had purchased several maunds of ghee from Chauns and Rubharees in the confines of Cheebda, and while coming into Rajcote was waylaid and murdered in broad daylight, about 2 P.M.

SHOLAPOOR, 10TH MAY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the continual greetings to the contrary Sholapoor is comparatively cool for May. Last week I bought a bran new Thermometer from Treacher's (a half-crown-wallah for which I was only charged five rupees) to see for myself if there really was any greater amount of heat here than at other neighbouring places. The following short table will show that compared with such stations as Hydrabad, we have far cooler weather here, if, as I read the other day your correspondent's letter, it is there "114° in a room."

	6 A.M.	Noon.	6 P.M.	
	°	°	°	
May 5th	90	98	92	Thermometrical register
„ 6th	90	94	92	taken at the hours specified
„ 7th	90	95	92	in a room fully exposed to
„ 8th	89	95	93	the afternoon sun.
„ 9th	91	95	92	
„ 10th	85	91	...	

It is not the heat that residents here have so much cause to complain of as the scarcity of water and the difficulty of procuring it. The trains are constantly late in consequence of this. It was told that last Wednesday the Sholapoor mail train due at Boree Bunder at 7 A.M. only reached Poona about that hour. What will intending travellers by the G. I. P. Railway think when I tell them that with the single line of rail there were no less than four trains standing on Tuesday last, at Barsee Road station three of which were unable to proceed for want of water. It is only owing to the utmost care and vigilance on the part of the station masters and drivers that serious accidents are avoided.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF PRUSSIA AND NORTH GERMANY.

PRUSSIA proved herself last year a hard nut for any other European Power single-handed to crack; and the results of her success are already so vast that it is not wonderful she finds imitators for her system everywhere. Breech-loaders will no doubt soon be in the hands of the infantry of all great armies; and with the inequalities of arms removed, the French may flatter themselves that the superior military [illegible]59 will be theirs once more. On the following calculation shows strength the Prussians expect to [illegible]litical changes, and the adop- [illegible]ilitary system by the annexed [illegible] North Germany, a system [illegible]assantry do not seem dispos- [illegible]ve laid on them. With her [illegible]18,300,000, Prussia counted

[illegible]with reserve)...	507,000
[illegible]t call)	153,000
[illegible]d call)	94,000

[illegible] section could not be made available for some time. The others were all actually called out as distributed as

Field army (proper).....	371,000
Depots	126,000
Garrisons.....	163,000

and 400,000 of them were actually moved into the field. Apply the system to "New" Prussia, with her 23½ millions of people, and there will be (nearly)

Standing army	650,000
Landwehr (1st call)	200,000
Landwehr (2nd call)	122,000

and the first two sections would form

Field army	480,000
Depots	160,000
Garrisons	210,000

and at the proportion of 1866, 520,000 might actually take the field if the war lasted six weeks. If North Germany carries out the same idea, the result, with her 29 millions becomes stupendous.

Standing army	805,000
Landwehr (1st call)"	245,000
Landwehr (2nd call).....	150,000

giving for ordinary purposes of war a

Field army	590,000
Depots.....	200,000
Garrisons.....	260,000

and bringing into the field more than 600,000 men, backed by 400,000 of immediate reserves, and 150,000 more ultimately available.

No wonder that the French ruler hesitates whether to assert his dignity at once or to wait until the Chassepot is ready, giving time to his new rival for the consolidation of the Bismarck confederation.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THEY'RE SAVED! THEY'RE SAVED!

(From Punch.)

THE road was rough, our team untried,
And hard to be controlled,
They dashed the sledge from side to side,
'Twas hard our seats to hold.

All day the wolves were on our track,
And as the night fell dark,
We heard their bay, about our sleigh,
And their red eyes could mark.

In front, behind, to left and right,
Those red eyes glared and glowed,
The frequent feet broke on the night,
Still following, as we rode.

And now their hot breath round us hangs,
Till we seem its flame to breathe,
And we hear the gnashing of the fangs,
That soon in us they'll sheathe.

I held four babies in my arms,
Four babes that I love true:
There was RESOLUTION'S he was one,
And DUAL VOTE was two.

And the Third was PERSONAL RATING,
And RESIDENCE made four:
No father e'er got bonnier babes,
Nor lustier mother bore.

The wolves they howled, the wolves they growled,
And nearer gnashed their jaws;
I could note the licking of their lips,
The pattering of their paws!

'Tis hard to lose one little one,
But harder to lose four;
And hardest of all to lose oneself,—
So I flung one baby o'er!

I flung first RESOLUTION,
And I thought the wolves 'twould stay:
But they tore him small, and they eat him all,
And again pursued their prey.

Then over DUAL VOTE I tossed,
In hopes 'twould stop the pack:
Soon limb from limb they severed him,
And again were at our back!

But PERSONAL RATING and RESIDENCE
As yet are safe I trow:
And the wolves have ta'en to quarrelling,
And merrily on we go!

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON MARTIAL LAW.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

WHATEVER may be the ultimate decision on the facts of the case against Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, we have now an authoritative and singularly luminous exposition of the law on the subject. A considerable part of the Chief Justice's charge to the Grand Jury was necessarily occupied with a recital of the circumstances of the Jamaica outbreak and the proceedings of the authorities in suppressing it. These, we may assume are by this time sufficiently familiar to our readers. With regard to Gordon, the Chief Justice holds that there was a universal opinion in the colony that it was through his instrumentality that a rebellious spirit had been excited in the negroes, but that the evidence, so far from being conclusive as to his participation in the rising, told the other way. Gordon's arrest in a district where martial law was not proclaimed was illegal; his removal from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals which might have acquitted him to that of a special tribunal from which a conviction was confidently expected was another step in the course of illegality; and the trial was conducted in violation of the most essential rules of procedure. The question, therefore, was whether what was called "martial law" permitted such things to be done and sheltered the persons who did them. There was nothing in the constitution of the colony to justify a declaration of martial law, except on the same conditions as in the mother country. The Chief Justice did not disguise his alarm at such propositions as that "Martial law is in fact the extinction of all law save the will of the military commanders intrusted with its execution, to be exercised in accordance with their judgment, according to the exigencies of the moment, and the usages of the service, with no definite fixed or sheltered rules no practice, and not bound by the ordinary rulers of law," and that "when martial law is proclaimed, there is no rule of law by which the officers exercising martial law are bound to carry on their proceedings." Nor did he hesitate to denounce these doctrines as being no less unfounded and untenable than they were mischievous and even detestable. Tracing the subject back through history, he finds that the phrase "martial law" does not appear to have been ever used until the time of the Tudors, and that at all events since the Petition of Right there is no instance of martial law being proclaimed in England to put down rebellion. Martial law had indeed, been exercised in Ireland. Wolfe Tone would have furnished a leading case on the subject had not his suicide stopped the proceedings.

But to my mind the Acts of Indemnity which were always asked for furnished the strongest argument against the legality of martial law. If martial law had existed in Ireland there was little or nothing which militated when the proposition I have down at starting—that, except in certain cases of admitted illegality, requiring indemnity, and except also in cases where statutory powers have been given, as in the Act of the united Kingdom continuing martial law in Ireland, there are no instances in our history where, by virtue of the Royal prerogative, martial law has ever been carried into actual operation in the country.

The following is the gist of the Chief Justice's reply to the question, What is material law?:—

Obviously, when you collected a body of armed men for the purposes of war, you must have a special law applicable to them. Such a law there had been from the earliest times, that law always emanating from the Sovereign, and being promulgated in the form of ordinances for the government of the army. The procedure before the court-martial was no doubt capable of considerable amendment; but still the substance of justice was carefully attended to. Why, then, should we be told that when you come to deal with civilians, martial law was something very different from the law applied to the soldier? The fact was, that two things were confounded which it was important to separate. It was known by an eminent authority that martial law was founded on necessity, and was, therefore, therefore, according to the necessity of each case. "Surely," he said, "you do not contend that if a mutiny broke out on board ship or in a regiment, you must resort to the ordinary tribunals." Certainly not. But it was an egregious mistake to suppose that the punishment which might be inflicted there formed any part of martial law. There was one law which was paramount to all other laws, and this was that were illegal violence was used you might defend yourself and repress that violence by any amount of force necessary for that purpose. You were not bound to submit to injuries inflicted on you, but might attack with murderous intent, and to wait for the redress which might afterwards follow. To use a common expression, you might at once take the law into your own hands, and in self-protection kill the officer by whom the outrage on your part. So in the case of a mutiny you might put it down by force. But that was not martial law; it was part and parcel of the law of England. It was a paramount right recognized by all civilized countries—the right, when violence was threatened, to quell it at once by any force which might be necessary. Now, the question here was whether for the suppression of rebellion, you might not subject persons who were not actively engaged in it, and whom you could not fight upon the field, to a law which in one sense entirely exceptional and to be carried into execution in an exceptional way. There was no authority in support of any such proposition. Lord Hale, speaking of martial law, said, "it is not law, and really it is not law." But he was speaking of martial law applied to soldiers, not civilians. Before the Mutiny Act came into operation it was thought that there could not be in time of peace any martial law applied even to soldiers, and Lord Hale said, "it is truth and really it is not law, *ortus necessitas cogit.*" Lord Coke's opinion was to the same effect—namely, that neither the civilian nor the soldier was liable to martial law in time of peace; but that in time of war the soldier was subject to such rules and ordinances that the Government of the army as the sovereign might think fit to lay down. The passages in "Hale" and "Blackstone," however, respecting martial law had probably led to much confusion, and had given rise to the notion that there was such a thing as martial law distinguished from military law. Both these great writers, however, were speaking merely of the law applicable to the soldier. As far as he could judge both were wrong in saying that martial law in the sense of military law was the arbitrary and capricious system which they seemed to denounce. But it was quite clear at any rate that they were speaking of military law applicable to soldiers, not of martial law applicable to civilians. In the case of Grant, which occurred in 1792, Lord Loughborough said that martial law did not exist in England at all. The statutory law, as exemplified in the petition of Right, was equally clear in its declaration on the point, and if this was the law in England it was also the law in Jamaica. The Mutiny Act, again supplied a solemn recognition of the fact that, even as regarded the military, no man could be prejudged except according to the established laws of the realm, and that, therefore, special powers were necessary in order to frame rules for the government of the army. The distinction between martial and military law maintained in the works upon courts-martial were founded on an entire misconception of "Hale" and "Blackstone," whose language was certainly ambiguous until you saw the subject-matter about which they were talking, and then all difficulty vanished; but besides the military writers, Mr. Headlam, being then Judge-Advocate, when called upon to inform the Royal Commissioners on the subject, said that material law was so uncertain that the term law could not be applied to it. He referred to the opinion of a very great man, but whose opinion on points of law could not be admitted—the Duke of Wellington—who said that martial law was no law at all. Now, he (the Lord Chief Justice) should not recommend anybody to follow the opinion thus expressed, since they would certainly have to answer for it in a court of justice. Then, again, Mr. David Dundas, for whose learning and sound judgment he had great respect, when examined before the Committee on the Ceylon rebellion, went the length of saying that when martial law prevailed there was no law of any kind by which officers executing it were bound; that martial law overrode all other law and was entirely arbitrary. Before such positive doctrines were enunciated, doctrines which, if followed, might lead to the most consequences—it was well that some authority should be given. In one of the debates in the House of Lords it was said by Earl Grey that both Lord Cottenham and another noble and learned lord had made very much the same representation to him as he had contained in the opinions just mentioned. But this statement was entirely extra-judicial and conversational, and no authority was given for it. True, the Irish Act of 1796, the statute of the United Kingdom by which martial law in Ireland was continued, and the Act of 1832, when Ireland was in a state of great agitation, and it was thought necessary to empower proceedings under martial law, these Acts contained some emphatic words referring to "the acknowledged power of the Crown to declare, proclaim, and put in force martial law." But it must not be forgotten that these were mere words of reservation; they were neither enacting nor declaratory words; and though such a statutory reservation would have the greatest weight and urgency, yet it was extremely questionable whether such a recognition of the Queen's authority, being neither declaratory nor enacting, would give the Crown this power, supposing that in all other respects the conclusion could be satisfactorily arrived at that the Crown had no such power. In times of great emergency, when the standard of rebellion was raised, when order and peace and government were shaken to their foundations, recourse might be had to extraordinary means; but under no circumstances ought men to be subject to trial for their lives where the essentials of justice were not observed, for there were things eternally associated with the name of justice, and which, being of its very essence, could not be separated from it.

The next point is whether, if no such jurisdiction as material law existed, the putting a man to death, as in Gordon's case, was wilful murder.

His must say, as at present advised, where there was jurisdiction, but where the jurisdiction was exercised under a misapprehension with reference to an offence, or carried to any degree of excess beyond the power of the tribunal—in such a case he was clearly of opinion that persons acting in a judicial capacity would not be responsible. But supposing there was no jurisdiction at all, and that judicial functions were being exercised by persons who had no judicial authority or power, and that thus life and estate were forfeited, that was murder; for murder was the putting a man to death without jurisdiction, or without any of those mitigating circumstances which reduced the crime of murder to one of lower denomination, and if a man was put to death without authority that, said Lord Coke, was murder. Where jurisdiction had been exercised under misapprehension, although legally it would be murder, no one would say a murder had been really committed; and they could not doubt that in such a case a prerogative of the Crown—that prerogative which had been said to be its brightest jewel and ornament—the prerogative of mercy, would be exercised.

THE CASE OF Mr. WILKINSON.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 16.)

A PART of the Money Articles of yesterday's *Times* deserves attention upon a variety of grounds. Just three months ago a Mr. Wilkinson, who had been the manager of the Joint Stock Discount Company, was tried and convicted on a charge of having fraudulently applied to his own use £4,880 in the shape of two cheques for £4,000 and £880 respectively, the property of the company of which he was the manager. The story was one of some degree of intricacy, and we need not go into its details, but the effect of it was as follows:—Wilkinson owed some brokers, Messrs. Capper and Lawson, £4,880 for shares, and paid for them by two cheques which were the property of the company. This was the charge. Wilkinson's explanation was that he had bought, but had not paid for, a large number of shares from Capper and Lawson, that it was intended that these shares should be transferred to a man named Kleman, that he (Wilkinson) gave the two cheques question, which were signed by directors of the company to Capper and Lawson that they gave the shares Kleman, and that Kleman was regarded as having received from the company a loan for the purchase of the shares. There were several difficulties in the way of this explanation, such as it was. For one thing the amount paid to Capper and Lawson differed from that which was said to have been lent to Kleman, as the first sum amounted to £880 and the second to £4,000 only. Any one who will read the report of the trial in the *Times* for January 10 and 11 will soon be able to satisfy himself as to the exceedingly suspicious character of Wilkinson's conduct even upon his own account of it, and especially as to the exceeding lameness of the defence which Mr. Coleridge was able to set up for him. He was indeed reduced to saying that the £880 cheque might have been given "in the hurry of business." Moreover, as we pointed out at the time, even if Wilkinson's story were true—and the jury who tried the case disbelieved it—he was guilty of great dishonesty whether he was legally guilty of theft or not. He took £4,880 which did not belong to him in order to pay his own private debt on the chance that Kleman would repay him. What right had he to do anything of the sort? This was substantially stealing with a hope of replacing the stolen goods.

This being the nature of Wilkinson's case, there appeared in the Money Article of yesterday's *Times* an article which appears to us to represent with lamentable accuracy the tone of morality which unhappily prevails at present most extensively in the commercial world, and to set in the clearest light its deep and essential baseness. A large number of London merchants, including "representatives of the most solid city firms wholly unconnected with speculative operations," have taken up Wilkinson's case, and have tried to get him pardoned. A memorial was sent to the Home Office for a free pardon on the ground of wrongful conviction. The Home Office refused to interfere. The solid firms hereupon petitioned the Queen for a pardon, and we are told that "each name has been affixed only after a careful investigation of the arguments brought forward to throw light on the case." Of course there is nothing to be said to this. If the solid firms really believe that an innocent man has been convicted, if their experience of life leads them to the conclusion that "the contents of the petition presented by the Crown to the Queen, together with the several affidavits" in support of it, are false, as appears from their memorial, are the materials on which their judgment is formed—were entitled to so much credit that they ought to overweigh the verdict of the jury and the opinion (whatever that may be worth) of the Home Office, and if they further think it decent to ask the Queen in deference to their opinion to overrule the judgment of a court of law, and to reject the advice of her responsible Ministers, we can only say that the solidity of these eminent firms must be due to some other cause than the great judgment or discretion of their members. Still they are entitled to their opinion that Wilkinson was innocent, and if they are of that opinion, it is right and natural that they should wish him to be pardoned. The part of the article which appears to us disgraceful is the estimate which it discloses on the part of the mercantile world and on the part of so influential a person as the author of the *Times* City Article of the character of this man. "Such," we are told, "is the belief in his personal honesty that if he were free to-morrow he would find a large number of the best people in the City ready to trust him as heretofore, so far as the absence of any fear of intentional misappropriation might be concerned;" and it is added, with a simplicity which we fear is not ironical—"Entertaining this view, it is a most satisfactory feature of English character that so many in the face of the unhappy position in which the prisoner stands have come forward to avow it." Looking at the statements in the earlier part of the article to which we propose to refer immediately, we should be inclined to say that the baseness of the view itself is only to be paralleled by the impudence which avows it and by the obtuseness which supposes that such a view ought to have any weight at all in the face of the judgment of a court of justice ratified by the Home Office. Going back a few lines we find this sentence:—"Whether Mr. Wilkinson was deserving of five years' penal servitude for his mad mismanagement of the Joint Stock Discount Company is a question which might have a serious bearing on the personal position of a very large number of other persons in London," and this is followed by these notable considerations, the solid firms which believe in Wilkinson's personal honesty, and would trust him as before if at liberty, feel that it is very unlikely "that in a matter of £860 he would have run the risk of penal servitude, as well as of leaving his large family in utter destitution," when "he might have appropriated £100,000 or more had he been so minded, and this in a way to render punishment impossible." Moreover, he did not run away, but "avowedly remained to meet every inquiry." From all this it appears to follow that the City editor of the *Times* regards it as natural that the best firms in the City should feel, and as honourable to them that they should avow the feeling, that a man who is admitted to be guilty of "mad mismanagement" of the affairs of a company which paid him £3,000 a year salary and £25,000 in hard cash for the good will of his business, is likely to be personally honest, and that so long as he does not steal £100,000 or commit his crimes in so glaring a manner as to make it impossible to set up any plausible defence even before a London jury, he is entitled to treat with contempt the notion that he could be capable of stealing such a trifle as £869. In short, the solid firms and their advocate in the *Times* are wholly dead to the doctrines which some other parts of the community devoutly believe, that a reckless speculator, a "mad mismanager" of other peoples' money, is a gambler of the worst and most dangerous kind, and that a gambler is as such next door to a thief. Whether Wilkinson stole this particular money or not—and there seems to be every possible reason to believe that he did—his whole life and conversation for years was one gigantic fraud, and the writer in the *Times* who talks of his "mad mismangement" ought to be the last man to doubt the fact. The money which he so madly mismanaged was not his own, but the money of the shareholders; and when he threw it about may be gathered from the evidence given at his trial—his object was to carry on operations which do not seem to have differed substantially from those of a gambling house on a large scale. The public at large are apt to believe that if a man goes to a hell he need not be surprised at getting his pocket picked. The solid firms are of a different opinion. Let the supper be sufficiently handsome, let the sums on the table be large enough, let the Master of the establishment wear sufficiently good clothes, and have a pew in church, and they will tell you that you need not be the least afraid. Such a man will be far too fine a gentleman to take a few bank-notes or a watch. He never cheats any one for less than £5,000. He has a wife and family to maintain, and you don't suppose he would allow them to run the risk of his having to be tried at the Middlesex sessions and to be pulled about by a coarse policeman. True, he may be indicted for keeping a gambling-house, but he would at once have the indictment removed into the Queen's Bench by certiorari, would employ the most eminent counsel to defend him, and would not think of running away from his bail so long as there was a chance of his acquittal. If by accident you should happen to find your pocket-book in his pocket you might be perfectly certain that the circumstance was purely accidental, and that even if suspicious there was doubt enough about the matter to make it desirable that he should have [illegible] to settle the question, [illegible] amendment, and if it

THE DEBATE ON THE REFORM BILL.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 13.)

LAST night's division deprives the debate of much of its interest for the readers of this morning. They know the end of the story, and whatever curiosity they may feel in regard to the process of argument or strategy by which the denouement was brought about will be but little satisfied by the speeches of last night. A personal episode which served as a kind of *lever de rideau* to the night's proceedings throws more light on the course of the controversy than the lengthy orations which followed. Mr. Bernal Osborne disclosed that some members below the gangway were in secret treaty with the Government for a private compromise. An accident prevented Colonel Taylor from giving his version of the affair, but there was a general admission of these facts:—A conversation took place between Colonel Taylor on the one side and Mr. Dillwyn and some other members of the Liberal party on the other. A proposition of Colonel Taylor was reduced to writing, and admitted by that gentleman to be correct. The purport of it was that "Colonel Taylor undertook, as a gentleman and a man of honour, to press upon the Cabinet the desirability of adopting Mr. Hibbert's amendment, and, further, that he could assure them that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were personally in favour of accepting it." This compact Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley last night disavowed, the latter declaring expressly that the Government were perfectly unfettered by any engagements. How far, however, the subterranean negotiations which were revealed so much to Mr. Dillwyn's alarm and Sir H. Edward's anger, affected the division list is fairly open to conjecture.

During the first part of the evening the debate was tame, and the audience sparse and languid. Mr. Roebuck adhered to the line he had already taken in support of the Government. Mr. Forster and Mr. Gilpin gave their voices as thorough-going Reformers for the amendment. Mr. Horsman sided with them, and Mr. Beresford Hope denounced the leaders of his party. Mr. Stunt defended the Government, and various minor members, who contrived in an eager competition to catch the Speaker's eye, supplied the usual amount of small talk which keeps a debate from collapsing while members dine.

Mr. Hardy made one of his fluent, energetic speeches, full of assertion rather than argument. The personal payment of rates he urged had been since the Reform Bill of 1832, and was still, inseparably bound up with the right of voting. It was unfair to speak of the Government plan as introducing a flood of new voters in some places and next to none in others; it could be made to appear so only when the optional enfranchisement of compounders was ignored. He denied the assertion that a compounder paid rates in the same sense as a non-compounder—the latter had to pay the full amount of the rate, no matter how much it might be increased; but the former, when poor, escaped the increase, because the landlord could not venture to rise his rent. It was at least significant and not without use as a guide to the House on this subject that the indirect payment of rates did not constitute a qualification for voting in the vestries, boards of guardians, or local boards of health. And as far as the municipalities were concerned, the report of the Lords' Committee showed conclusively that the abandonment of direct payment of rates under the Small Tenements Act had injured the municipalities, and that so far from their being governed by property, numbers governed the elections, and bribery and corruption, in small sums, prevailed to a great extent. To Mr. Gladstone's interposed remark that the change had been in the direction of a lower franchise, Mr. Hardy rejoined that in one sense it was a higher franchise, since it was coupled with three years' residence. The reason and object of compounding was to get rates upon houses the occupiers of which, from poverty and other causes, could not be depended on in that respect. If there was any opening for corruption under the Government plan—and he denied that its tendency would be in that direction—what would be the effect of Mr. Gladstone's own proposal? Any kind of building and land of the annual value of £5 was to give a vote. He admitted people without residences, it might be living in the smallest and meanest lodgings. And consequently any man might set up a number of allotment gardens, erect a pig-sty on each allotment, and thus with building and land taken together, qualify a number of voters. It was declared that the principle of self-selection, as applied to compounders, was not a moral test, but it was more so than a £5 rating. As to the interference of vestries they could not suddenly change the character of a constituency on the eve of an election; they could make no change under a year, and if there was ground for apprehending mischief from the exercise of parochial powers, those who thought so should devise some means of checking and restricting them. He believed the compounders—the better class of them, at any rate—were unjustly discredited when it was said they would not take the least trouble to get a vote—it would be easier for them to get than a tramp to Beaufort House through the mud, if they were really in earnest in the matter.

The cheers amid which Mr. Hardy resumed his seat mingled with those from the other side which greeted Mr. Bright as he rose. Referring to Mr. Hardy's taunt, that he and Lord Cranborne were now, oddly enough, engaged in the same cause, he discovered therein satisfactory evidence of the progress which the late Secretary for India had made. Yet that progress was as nothing compared with the advance of Mr. Hardy since last year. If the bill did not come out of Committee exactly in the shape he should like, he would console himself with the reflection that the Government had thrown down the barriers against a just representation of the people, and repudiated the whole of the past which which they had been connected. The object of the amendment was to strike at special classes with special privileges, to establish a uniform standard of qualification, and to apply it to everybody equally and fairly. He believed that it was intended by the Act of 1832 that compounders should be on the register, and that it was not parliamentary law, but lawyer's law—the decisions of revising barristers, and for a time of the courts—which kept them off. Mr. Bright quoted from decisions by Chief Justice Tindal and Justice Maule to the effect that the payment of a rent including rates and other charges by agreement with the landlord was a *bond fide* payment of rates. There was a provoking and unreasonable caprice in the Government bill. It gave a vote to a man who lived in a hovel worth not more than £3 a year, if he by any means paid his own rates in his own name, and it excluded every man whose rental might be £8 or £9 value if he paid his rates through his landlord. Oldham and Sheffield, by accident, are well treated by the bill, but Birmingham would get little or no good from it. Assuming that personal payment was abandoned there would be a choice between household suffrage pure and simple and a line at which enfranchisement should for some thirty years or so be arrested. His own personal preference was, as it had always been, for the first; but he believed that three-fourths of the House were against it. Some who desired it believed that the bill would help them to it indirectly by creating such a "raw" in the public feeling and conscience that there would be an incessant and irritating agitation to get the restrictions swept away. But it was surely not statesmanship to take a measure merely because it was bad, and because the badness would be so unpleasant to the public that they would rise against it and ask the House again to postpone all other business and all other legislation in order to deal with the question it now leaves unsettled. Perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer envied Lord Russell's association with the great measure of 1832, and wished himself to be connected in history with a similar settlement. But he himself might put his historical connection with the subject above that of any man in the House, and he now owned frankly his preference for a line drawn at £23 rating or £4 rental. Or, if the Government would accept Mr. Hibberd's amendment, he would not vote against them; and he thought this was a point on which

which is forming the imagination and taste of millions of Englishmen." "Pleasant news!" was Arminius's answer, the last time I urged this to him; "pleasant news! the next batch of you, then, will be even more charming than the present!"

I trouble you with all this, Sir, to account for the acerbity of tone in some of Arminius's subsequent conversation; an acerbity he too often manifests, and which tends, as I tell him, to detract from the influence which his talents and acquirements would otherwise give him. On the present occasion he took no direct notice of my mention of the *Daily Telegraph*, but seemed quite taken up with scrutinizing old Diggs. "Such a peasant as that wretched old creature," he said at last, "is peculiar, my dear friend, to your country. Only look at that countenance! Centuries of feudalism have effaced in it every gleam of humane life." . . . "Centuries of fiddlesticks!" interrupted I (for I assure you, Sir, I can stand up to Arminius well enough on a fit occasion), "My dear Arminius, how can you allow yourself to talk such rubbish? Gleam of humane life, indeed! do but look at the twinkle in the old rogue's eye. He has plenty of life and wits about him, has old Diggs, I can assure you; you just try and come round him about a pot of beer!" "The mere cunning of an animal!" sighed Arminius. "For my part," pursued I, "it is his children I think most about; I am told not one of them has ever seen the inside of a school. Do you know, Arminius, I begin to think, and many people in this country begin to think, that the time has almost come for taking a leaf out of your Prussian book, and applying, in the education of children of this class, what the great Kant calls the categorical imperative. The gap between them and our educated and intelligent classes is really too frightful." "Your educated and intelligent classes?" sneered Arminius, in his very most offensive manner; "where are they? I should like to see them."

I was not going to stand and hear our aristocracy and middle class set down in this way; so, treating Arminius's ebullition of spite as beneath my notice, I pushed my way through the crown to the inn-door. I asked the politest man there what magistrates were on the bench to-day. "Viscount Lumpington," says the man, "Rev. Esau Hittall, and Bottles, Esq." "Good heavens!" I exclaimed, turning round to Arminius, who had followed me, and forgetting, in my excitement my just cause of offence with him—"Good heavens, Arminius, if Bottles hasn't got himself made a county magistrate! *Sic itur ad astra.*" "Yes," says Arminius, with a smile, "one of your educated and intelligent classes, I suppose. And I dare say the other two are to match. Your magistrates are a sort of judges, I know; just the people who are drawn from the educated and intelligent classes. Now, what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; if you put a pressure on one class to make it train itself properly, you must put a pressure on others to the same end. That is what we do in Prussia, if you are going to take a leaf out of our book. I want to hear what steps you take to put this pressure on people above old Diggs there, and then I will talk to you about putting it on old Diggs. Take his judges who are going to try him to-day; how about them? What training have you made them give themselves, and what are their qualifications?"

I luckily happen to know Lord Lumpington and Hittall pretty well, having been at college with them in former days, when I little thought the Philistines would have brought my grey hairs to a garret in Grub-street; and I have made the acquaintance of Mr. Bottles since, and know all about him. So I was able to satisfy Arminius's curiosity, and I had great pleasure in making him remark, as I did so, the rich diversity of our English life the healthy natural play of our free institutions, and the happy blending of classes and characters which this promotes. "The three magistrates in that inn," said I, "are not three Government functionaries all cut out of one block; they embody our whole national life—the land religion, commerce, are all represented by them. Lord Lumpington is a peer of old family and great estate; Esau Hittall is a clergyman; Mr. Bottles is one of my own self-made middle-class men. Their politics are not all of one colour, and that colour are the government's. Lumpington is a Constitutional Whig; Hittall is a benighted old Tory. As for Mr. Bottles, he is a Radical of the purest water, quite one of the Manchester school. He was one of the earliest free-traders; he has always gone as straight as an arrow about Reform; he is an ardent voluntary in every possible line, opposed the Ten Hours' Bill, was one of the leaders of the Dissenting opposition which threw out the education clauses of Sir James Graham's Factory Act, and paid the whole expense of a rabid, important church-rate contest out of his own pocket. And, finally he has married his deceased wife's sister. Table, as my friend Mr. Grant Duff says, the whole Liberal creed, and in not a single point of it will you find Bottles tripping."

"That is all very well as to their politics," said Armiuius, "but I want to hear about their education and intelligence." There, too, I can satisfy you," I answered. "Lumpington was at Eton Hittall was on the foundation at Charterhouse, placed there by is uncle, a distinguished prelate, who was one of the trustees. You know we English have no notion of your bureaucratic tyranny of treating the appointments to these great foundations as public patronage, and vesting them in a responsible minister; we vest them in independent magnates who relieve the State of all work and responsibility, and never take a shilling of salary for their trouble. Hittall was the last of six nephews nominated to the Charterhouse by his uncle, a good prelate who had thoroughly learnt the divine lesson that charity begins at home." "But I want to know what his nephew learnt," interrupted Arminius, "and what Lord Lumpington learnt at Eton." "They followed," said I, "the grand, old, fortifying, classical curriculum." "Did they know anything when they left?" asked Arminius. "I have seen some longs and shorts of Hittall's," said I, "about the Calydonian Boar, which were not bad. But you surely don't need me to tell you, Arminius, that it is rather in training and teaching the mind for future acquisition—a course of mental gymnastics we call it—than in teaching any set thing, that the classical curriculum is so valuable." "Were the minds of Lord Lumpington and Mr. Hittall much braced by their mental gymnastics?" inquired Arminius. "Well," I answered, "during their three years at Oxford they were so much occupied with Bullingdon and hunting that there was no great opportunity the judge. But for my part I have always thought that their both getting their degree at last with flying colours, after three weeks of a famous coach for fast men, four nights without going to bed, and an incredible consumption of wet towels, strong cigars, and brandy-and-water, was one of the most astonishing feats of mental gymnastics I ever heard of."

"That will do for the land and the Church," said Arminius. "And now let us hear about commerce." "You mean how was Bottles educated? answered I. Here we get into another line altogether, but a very good line in its way, too. Mr. Bottles was brought up at the Lycurgus House Academy, Peckham. You are not to suppose from the name of Lycurgus that any Latin and Greek was taught in the establishment the name only indicates the moral discipline, and the strenuous, earnest character imparted there. As to the teaching, the thoughful educator who was principal of the Lycurgus House Academy—Archimedes Silverpump, Ph.D., you must have heard of him in Germany?—had modern views. 'We must be men of our age,' he used to say. 'Useful knowledge, living languages, and the forming of the mind through observation and experiment, these are the fundamental articles of my educational creed.' Or, as I have heard his pupil Bottles put it in his expansive moments after dinner (Bottles used to ask me to dinner till that affair of yours with him in the Reigate train): 'Original man, Silverpump! fine mind! fine system! None of your antiquated rubbish—all practical work—latest discoveries in science—mind constantly kept excited—lots of interesting experiments—lights of all colours—fizz! fizz! bang! bang! That's what I call forming a man.'

"And pray," cried Arminius, impatiently, "what sort of man do you suppose this infernal quack really formed in your precious friend Mr. Bottles?" "Well," I replied, "I hardly know how to answer that question. Bottles has certainly made an immense fortune; but as to Silverpump's effect on his mind, whether it was from any fault in the Lycurgus House system, whether it was that with a sturdy self-reliance peculiarly English, Bottles ever since he quitted Silverpump, left his mind wholly to itself, his daily newspaper, and the Particular Baptist minister under whom he sat, or from whatever cause it was, certainly his mind, *qua* mind—" "You need not go on," interrupted Arminius, with a magnificent wave of his hand, "I know what that man's mind *qua* mind, is, well enough."

Sir, there is an esteemed friend of mine the Rev. James Fraser, who has convinced himself, after much meditation that it is the will of God that in England no poor man's child shall stay at school after he is ten years old. And about the education of this poor little shrimp under ten he writes four colossal letters to the *Times*. Positively four bites does my reverend friend take at this very small cherry of his; so, as the midnight oil is beginning to run low, I hope you will not mind if at my much bigger cherry of compulsory education I take a second bite to morrow. And meanwhile, Sir, I am, with all respect, your humble servant, MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Grub-street, Thursday night.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1854, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 13th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—39, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies—Shanghai, Kutsachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11⅝d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances not to exceed Rs. 1 lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one year, at 5 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 m/s sight above £20 ... 1s 11⅞d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 1s 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s 11⅞d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s 11⅝d. "
" On demand ..... 1s 11⅝d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 10½d. do.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10¾. "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, of the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. 5 per cent.
6 do.. .. .. 4 "
3 do.. .. .. 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Securities sent out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 62,50,000 (£625,000).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 46,87,500 (£468,750).
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 2,50,000 (£ 25,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. ASCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Ascar & Co.
C. E. CRESWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO POORNACHUNDER LAW, of Messrs. Frankissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINSCOTE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London.....No. 90, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions regarding Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Cory of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on CUSTOMERS' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid-up Capital £925,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—Fred. Cæsar Ess., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ... at 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11⅝d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s. 10¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 10¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; and *on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of 1 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ ચાથોશીએચન
(લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE BURJORJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant

MR. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the dayin.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 9 do. 7 do.
Do. 12 do. 8 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 1 do. do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 11d. do.
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 10½d. do.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¾d. do.

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

DIVN. ELY, *Manager.*—M. RALFOUR, Esq., *Secretary.*

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1 11⅛ per Rupee.

3 do. 1 11⅛ "
2 do. 1 11⅛ "
1 do. 1 11⅛ "
On demand 1 11⅛ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consistents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & CO.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (Ltd).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Presentiuide observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
20	16	8	2	14	19	8	3	7
30	20	0	3	8	22	0	3	14
40	25	0	4	5	26	0	4	3
50	33	0	5	13	33	8	5	14
60	46	0	0	8	47	0	0	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE

against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned,

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ltd., Agents.

1st January 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to

issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES &Co., Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq. James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ltd.)
11th July 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of

Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

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HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
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SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PEEL, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured This Arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of manager ment. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras.....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ..... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ..... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai ..... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius ..... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ..... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ..... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ..... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide ..... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney ..... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin ..... " DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

WANTED.

A COPYING CLERK is required by an EUROPEAN FIRM, none need apply who cannot write well and quickly. A Portuguese preferred. Address in own handwriting "Z. Z." care of Publisher.

Bombay, 9th May 1867.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS DIVER for LAYING CONCRETE BLOCKS; good wages will be given. Apply to COLBY and HUTTON, Contractors, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per doz.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux) ...	" 40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

LEIBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis) prepared from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c, the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally available. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Antiscorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great